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ference. When the third Mohonk Conference met in June, 1897, it was just a month after the Senate had rejected by its close vote the Olney-Pauncefote arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, leaving the peace people in a frame of mind similar to that in which they gathered at Mohonk last May just after the mutilation by the Senate of President Taft's arbitration treaties.

Undoubtedly the most impressive feature of the first three Mohonk conferences were the powerful speeches in them all by Dr. Hale, demanding and prophesying the establishment of a permanent international tribunal. Those speeches are historic, and the course of the peace movement from that time to this has been the gradual realization of Dr. Hale's glowing program. It was not Dr. Hale, however, but Dr. Trueblood, who in the first Mohonk Conference first actually proposed the discussion of the establishment of "a great international tribunal of arbitration, which shall be to the nations of the world what the United States Supreme Court is to the States of the Union." It was their wonderful eloquence and force, supported by such wealth of appeal to history and the evolution of politics, which made Dr. Hale's addresses so potent and famous. At Mohonk itself there was, in 1895 and 1896 and 1897, no little doubt and misgiving over Dr. Hale's optimism as to the early realization of his program. Judge Earl dwelt upon the "many difficulties that will have to be surmounted" before a permanent international court could be expected; and Hon. William H. Arnoux thought that Dr. Hale stood like one of the old prophets "looking far into the future." As matter of fact, the permanent court of arbitration was arranged for by the Hague Conference just four years later.

From the beginning the Mohonk arbitration conferences were devoted strictly to constructive efforts. Mr. Smiley requested in his opening speech in 1895 that the discussions might not go into the subject of the horrors of war, which it was to be assumed such companies as those which he brought together at Mohonk fully understood, but turned expressly to the consideration of the means by which our own country might have all of its disputes with other countries settled by arbitration, and influence other nations to join as rapidly as possible in the same policy. The principal declaration of the platform in 1895 was in behalf of the negotiation of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and reference was made to the unanimous declaration by the British House of Commons two years before of its willingness to co-operate with the Government of the United States in behalf of settling disputes between the two countries by arbitration. It is instructive to read over the successive platforms of the Mohonk conferences from that time to this—they are all brought together in the appendix to the volume of Dr. Hale's "Mohonk Addresses"—and note how remarkably they reflect the course of the peace and arbitration movement during these 18 years.

One Englishman was present at that first Mohonk Conference, Prof. George H. Emmott, a jurist occupying a chair in Johns Hopkins University, and in the course of one of the best speeches in the conference he said what might properly and precisely be repeated today: "The feeling in England now is that the next step must come from the United States. Great Britain is ready,

as she has abundantly testified, to co-operate heartily in any feasible scheme which may be proposed by the Government of the United States for the practical solution of this question by judicial decision." There has been no time during the whole period of the Mohonk arbitration conferences when that has not been true. England has been constantly ready, as France is ready, for an unrestricted treaty of arbitration with the United States. It is "up to us." As Professor Emmott contended in 1895, so we need to reiterate with emphasis to our people in 1912: "If the offer which Great Britain has made to you is not accepted, if it is even left over indefinitely, the cause of international arbitration may receive a setback that will take it a great number of years to recover. If, on the other hand, we can bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion between these two great countries the cause of international arbitration will have taken a great step onward."

At the conclusion of Professor Emmott's address, Mr. Smiley expressed his pleasure at having in the conference a gentleman from England and his hope that another year persons might be present from Germany, France, and other countries interested in the cause of arbitration, and he asked the co-operation of the members of the conference in suggesting such persons and securing their attendance. One needs only to remember the large number of foreign members present at the latest conferences to realize how the international character of the Mohonk constituency has been strengthened from the time of that small beginning.

The constructive character of the addresses at the first Mohonk Conference by Dr. Austin Abbott, Robert Treat Paine, George S. Hale, and Dr. Trueblood were all an earnest of the pregnant sessions which were to follow as the years went on. There were few cardinal points in the peace program of the present hour which were not somehow emphasized or suggested in that pioneer session. The conference was pervaded by the resolute and confident spirit of its noble founder. So have the conferences been which have followed and so we believe will the Mohonk conferences be which will continue to assemble, through his careful provision, with each recurring spring—a perennial memorial of him and a perennial and potent instrumentality for the promotion of the commanding cause for whose service he called them into being.

Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society.

By William I. Hull, Secretary.

"The Chautauqua Idea," which this Society began to materialize last June, has proved eminently successful in one direction, but not so successful in another which was hoped for.

In connection with the spring and autumn circuits of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua Associations, a lecture on peace and arbitration was presented in each of forty-one Pennsylvania towns, to audiences averaging about seven hundred people. By this means the "spoken word" on the peace movement was heard by about 28,000 people, many of whom would otherwise have been inaccessible to it. At the after-lecture conferences, which were held between the lecturer and those mem-

bers of his audience who were interested enough to remain to attend it, a large amount of peace literature was distributed, and in this way the "written word" found its way into many places where it would otherwise not have gone, and at the same time a list of names and addresses of people especially interested in the peace cause was secured. But for lack of follow-up work the formation of local centers and the acquisition of new members for the State Society was not successful, and the board of directors of the P. A. & P. S. is convinced that the Chautauqua work must be carried on in a somewhat different manner next year.

The same plan of presenting a peace lecture in the spring and autumn circuits will be carried out, and this time the lecture will be accompanied by stereopticon slides, and will be given in each of *eighty* towns, so that by this means it is hoped that at least fifty-six thousand auditors will be reached through the medium of the eye and ear. Tentative plans are now under consideration by which work will be done, both before and after the lectures, in the work of organizing either local branches of the P. A. & P. S. or in the constitution of local committees which shall act in the distribution of peace literature, the holding of peace meetings, etc., under the supervision of the State Society, and by means of which also the membership of the State Society may be largely increased.

The Society has just received a gift of five thousand dollars, which will probably be devoted largely to the carrying out of this plan during the coming year.

On the 26th of November the Society gave a dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, in honor of Baroness von Suttner, and immediately after the dinner, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a public meeting was held in the Drexel Institute, which was attended by more than fourteen hundred and fifty people, and which was addressed by Baroness von Suttner, Hon. Oscar S. Strauss, and Dr. George D. Washburn, ex-president of Robert College, Constantinople. The speakers at this meeting dwelt chiefly upon the relation of the Balkan situation to the world's peace, and their addresses were admirable in themselves and in the good impression which they created upon the large and distinguished audience.

The Chicago Office.

By Charles E. Beals.

The following addresses have been given by the Secretary during the past month: Before the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church of La Grange, Ill. (Rev. E. N. Hardy, Ph. D., pastor), December 2, on "News from the Front in the War Against War;" December 9, before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, presentation of resolutions for adoption and remarks in support of same; December 10, before the Norwood Park Woman's Club, "The Probability of Peace, from the Viewpoint of Biology;" December 12, at a luncheon of the Northwest Side Commercial Association of Chicago, "Can We Get Rid of War?" the Hampden Club of Chicago, December 22, "From Dragonhood to Brotherhood;" December 27, at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, Peoria, Ill., "The School Peace League and the Peace Outlook in General."

The secretarial pen also has been busy. An article on "Scientific Pacifism" was prepared for the *Chicago World*. On the very day that the article was mailed; however, the *World* suspended publication. It is expected that the paper may resume soon. An article was also prepared for the Monthly Bulletin of the Northwest Side Commercial Association at the request of its editor. The article was an abridgment of the Secretary's address before the said Association, namely, "Can We Get Rid of War?" *Unity*, November 28, republished the article on "William Ladd, the Apostle of Peace," which originally came out in *The Granite Monthly*, September, 1912. In its December 5 edition *Unity* published in full the itinerary of the Baroness von Suttner. The same number of *Unity* contained an address delivered by the Baroness at the Abraham Lincoln Center, November 10. And the December 12 issue of the same periodical was another peace number, containing an article by Dr. David Starr Jordan on the Hudson River naval review and the Panama tolls; Robert Underwood Johnson's poem, "The Dirge" (a powerful comment on the Panama tolls question); the Peace Secretary's article on "Something More than Red Cross Relief Needed," and other peace material. At the invitation of the editor, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Peace Secretary has become one of the editorial contributors to *Unity*.

At the regular monthly meeting of the executive committee, held December 5, resolutions upon the death of Hon. Albert K. Smiley were adopted as follows:

"*Resolved*, That with very deep sorrow we learn of the death of Hon. Albert K. Smiley.

"*Resolved*, That the Chicago Peace Society hereby records its very high appreciation of the life and work of this friend of peace and justice. To few men is it given to render such large service to humanity as did Mr. Smiley. His dream, wrought out into actuality in the conference at Mohonk, was the dream of a great statesman and a genuine saint. Through his munificent hospitality and clear-sighted leadership, Mr. Smiley probably brought a greater number of influential professional and business men to believe in the practicability of pacifism than any ten other men of his generation. His work in behalf of the disinherited Indian equalled, in unselfish devotedness and far-reaching effectiveness, his service to international peace.

"The loss of such a man is incalculable. While the human race is richer and happier and nobler for his having lived, earth is lonelier, now that he has departed. Such a life, however, helps mortals to believe in an immortality.

"*Resolved*, That the Chicago Peace Society hereby tenders its very warmest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family circle in their great sorrow."

Circular letters were sent out on Christmas to the Protestant pastors of Chicago, asking them to induce their churches to take affiliating membership in the Peace Society. Personal letters were also sent to over fifty Jewish rabbis containing a similar invitation.

Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D., of New York, was a welcome visitor in Chicago during the session of the Federal Council of Churches, of whose committee on arbitration and peace he is secretary.

One of the most important events in the peace movement in America was the adoption of peace resolutions